

Hughes Declares for "America First"; Progressives Working for Harmony

SEYDLITZ SUNK IN SEA BATTLE, DANES REPORT

If True, It Would Bring German Losses to 19 Warships.

KAISER APPOINTS SCHEER ADMIRAL

Emperor Congratulates von Tirpitz on His Part in "Splendid Victory."

London, June 5.—The battle-cruiser Seydlitz was added to the German losses in the naval battle of Jutland last Wednesday, and the destroyer Acosta was stricken from the list of British losses as given by Berlin, according to unofficial advice to-day. If the reported sinking of the Seydlitz is true it would make nineteen German warships sunk against fourteen British.

British officers who participated in the battle and who have returned here identify two of the big German warships sunk as the Hindenburg and the Lutzow.

The newspaper "Stifts-Tidende" of Aalborg, Denmark, which yesterday published a report that the 25,000-ton German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted on Thursday off Fano Island, pursued by British warships and badly damaged, says it is now believed that the Seydlitz was sunk. A dispatch to this newspaper from Rihé, Jutland, reports that persons living in Schleswig have received word that relatives on board the Seydlitz were killed.

The British destroyer Acosta, which the Germans claimed to have sunk, has arrived at a northeast coast port under tow of another destroyer. The shell which put her out of action, after she had been in the thick of the fight for forty minutes, exploded in the engine room, killing five men.

"After that we were helpless," said one of her crew, "and with shells falling all around us we expected soon to be sent to the bottom. Luckily, none struck us."

British Lost 333 Officers.
The Admiralty to-night made public an additional list of casualties among petty officers and men in the naval battle off Jutland, as reported from ships other than those sunk. The list shows 116 killed and 233 wounded.

A total of 333 officers were killed, according to a list issued by the Admiralty to-day. This list shows that practically all the officers of the cruisers Queen Mary, Invincible, Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince and of the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Ardent, Nomad, Nestor and Shark perished. All the officers except one from the cruiser Warrior were saved and all the officers from the destroyer Sparrowhawk.

The battleship Warapite went into the fight with one of her propellers broken and soon was circling around at a distance of about 100 yards from the concentrated fire of German ships, according to the statement of a senior officer of the vessel to-day. She got out of her dilemma under the protecting fire of the other British ships.

Kaiser Hails "Victory."
The German Emperor has sent congratulatory messages to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the former Minister of the Navy, and Grand Admiral von Roeder, the former grand admiral of the German fleet. The message to Admiral von Tirpitz reads:

"After visiting my fleet, which returns victoriously from a heavy battle, I feel I must again declare to you my imperial thanks for what you have performed in my service in the technical domain and the domain of organization. Our ships and weapons upheld themselves brilliantly in the battle in the North Sea. It is also for you a day of glory."

ARKANSAS TORNADOES KILL 59, INJURE 100

Storms Sweep State and List of Victims May Increase.

Little Rock, Ark., June 5.—Fifty-nine persons have been reported dead, and more than a hundred injured in a series of tornadoes that swept Arkansas this afternoon.

All means of communication are crippled, and it is feared the list of dead and injured will be increased by later reports.

North Arkansas appears to have suffered most severely, although the storm was general throughout the state.

At Judsonia one-third of the town was said to have been swept away. The tornado swept clean an area four blocks wide and twelve blocks long. Twenty-five bodies and fifty injured already had been taken from the ruins at 10 o'clock, reports said.

WILL FIGHT ON, HOLLWEG'S REPLY

Chancellor Declares Again Map as It Stands Now Is Peace Basis.

Berlin, June 5.—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has again discussed peace in the Reichstag. "Six months ago, on December 9," said the Chancellor, "discussing our military situation, I spoke here for the first time of our readiness for peace. I could do so in entire confidence that our war situation would continue to improve. Developments have confirmed this confidence. We have made further progress on all fronts. We are stronger than we were before."

"If, with this development before my eyes," he declared, "that we were ready for peace, I need not regret my statement, even if our offer evoked no response from our enemies."

"In the critical times of July, 1914, it was the duty of every responsible statesman before God, his country and his conscience to leave nothing untied that could preserve peace with honor. We also desired after the successful repulse of our enemies to neglect nothing that was calculated to shorten the terrible suffering experienced by the peoples of Europe in such a conflagration."

"I told an American journalist that peace negotiations could only reach a point where they were conducted by statesmen of the belligerent powers on the basis of the real war situation as shown by the war map. This proposition was rejected by the other side."

"They will not recognize the war map, as they hope to improve it in their own favor. But it has constantly changed in our favor. We have added to it since the remark was made the surrender of the British army at Kut-sur-Amar, defeats, with tremendous losses, of the French at Verdun, the collapse of the Russian offensive in March, the mighty thrust forward of our lines before Salonica, and just now we have received news of the naval battle off Jutland with jubilation and grateful hearts."

"This is how the war map looks now. If our enemies desire to shut their eyes to it, then we must, and shall, fight on until final victory."

CITY HALL PARK SITE FOR GREELEY STATUE

Tribune's Founder To Be Placed in Front of Courthouse.

The statue of Horace Greeley will shortly be removed from in front of the Tribune Building and placed in City Hall Park, with the County Court-house Building for a background. This was decided yesterday by the Municipal Art Commission, which had previously agreed on a site in Battery Park. The threatened removal of the statue of the founder of the Tribune from the scene of his labors roused such a protest that the commission reconsidered its action.

WOMAN TRAMPLES FLAG; 'VET,' 70, ARRESTS HER

Hoboken Citizens Show Loyalty as Banner Is Torn.

RUSSIANS OPEN DRIVE ON LINE OF 250 MILES

Win Along Long Front in East—Capture 13,000 Austrians

AIM TO RELIEVE ITALIAN ARMY

Czar's Forces Also Seek to Aid the French at Verdun.

London, June 5.—The Czar's legions have begun their long expected offensive on the southeastern front, from the marshes of the Pripiet to the Rumanian frontier—a 250-mile line. So successfully was it launched that on the very first day the Russian forces, fighting more on behalf of their Allies than to win any particular advantage for themselves, swept aside the enemy at almost every point, captured 13,000 prisoners and repulsed successfully with the guns wrested from the Austrians counter assaults against their new positions.

In the Dniester region, along the Lower Stripsa and in Volhynia, the Russian attacks have been particularly violent. In the region of Olyka, in the zone of the Volhynian fortress triangle, the Russian guns have heavily shelled a front of more than fifteen miles in length held by the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand.

Military views on the significance of the new drive are divided, but the consensus of opinion is that its purpose is to relieve the pressure on the Italians in the Southern Tyrol and on the French at Verdun.

The fact that the lines between the Pripiet and Rumania are held entirely by Austrian forces, with almost insignificant German aid, lends color to the former theory. It is apparent that if the Russians can endanger the Austrian lines at any point on this front—which constitutes one-third of the entire eastern battle line—help must speedily come to the Austrians either from the Germans or from their own forces on the Italian front.

Germans Tied Up.
At present the Germans are in no position to give their Austrian allies substantial assistance. The British are claiming every attention on the extreme west. The drive against Verdun is taking every available man in that sector, as the Kaiser is intent on piercing the defenses of the French at that point at any cost. The Verdun offensive will not be abandoned, according to the best military critics, until the whole position falls—and until the Kaiser ceases his attempts to capture the great fortress, with all its outlying defenses, he will be unable to spare any men to reinforce such weak spots in the Austrian line as may be laid bare by the Russian offensive.

For the Austrians to look for aid from General Holzdorf's army on the Italian front is considered here as the probable outcome of any impelling of their strength on the Russian front.

Two Other Theories.
Two other theories are attracting attention: That the Russian offensive has for its object the relief of the French forces at Verdun, or the crushing out of the German-Bulgarian army in Macedonia in conjunction with the allied forces at Salonica, lately reinforced by the rejuvenated army of Serbians, 100,000 strong. These possibilities are regarded less seriously, however, than the idea of its help to the Italians.

"Sunday morning," says the Russian official statement, "an engagement began on the front from the Pripiet to the Rumanian frontier, supported by artillery. Our troops obtained successes on many important sectors and took thirteen thousand prisoners and a number of guns and machine guns. In the development of the engagement our artillery destroyed successive enemy positions, enabling our infantry to capture enemy positions. In the course of the fighting Colonel Lourie was killed and Colonel Vontsigler was seriously wounded."

GERMANS DEMAND RECALL OF TIRPITZ

Reichstag Not Satisfied with Outcome of Battle, Is Report.

London, June 6 (3:20 a. m.)—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from The Hague says:

"Leaders of the German Conservative and National Liberal parties, as well as of other German political factions, are making a concerted and determined effort to secure the recall of Admiral von Tirpitz as head of the navy because they are not satisfied with the result they are not satisfied with the result of the North Sea battle."

JUSTICE CALLS FLAG SYMBOL OF U. S. UNITY

'It Means an Undivided Allegiance, Strong, Efficient,' He Says

SPEAKS BEFORE GIRLS' SCHOOL

"America Cannot Be Saved by the Valor of Its Ancestors," His View.

Washington, June 5.—Justice Charles E. Hughes declared to-day for "America first."

Although the justice spoke in the quiet seclusion of the National Cathedral Girls' School, where his daughter was a member of the graduating class, his words carried far beyond the audience of young girls. They echoed as far westward as Chicago, as though to answer the question on the lips of hundreds of delegates, Republican as well as Progressive, as to his position on the vital issues of the day.

The justice put America unequivocally first. There was little hope for the hyphen, if there be any at Chicago, as he called for an "undivided allegiance" and an "America united, strong and efficient, equal to her tasks."

There was little hope for the pacifists, too, if they have counted on his negative attitude, as he declared that "to each generation comes its patriotic duty, and that upon the willingness to sacrifice and endure, as those before have sacrificed and endured, rests the national hope."

His First Recent Address.
This is practically the first address the justice has made since he became a Presidential possibility. Largely because of the fact that he has been suggested as a candidate Hughes has declined hundreds of invitations that have poured in on him from all parts of the country. He did this, although he believes that a justice of the Supreme Court, under ordinary circumstances, should mingle as much as he can with the people, to understand and appreciate their point of view.

His acceptance of the school invitation, though made months ago, was never announced. He did it largely for sentimental reasons, for his daughter's sake, and only on the understanding that it was to be treated purely as a school affair.

"This flag means more than association and reward," said the justice, "it is the symbol of our national unity, our national endeavor, our national aspiration. It tells you of the struggle for independence, of union preserved, of liberty, and union one and inseparable, of the sacrifices of brave men and women to whom the ideals and honor of this nation have been dearer than life."

"It means America first; it means an undivided allegiance; it means America united, strong and efficient, equal to her task. It means that you cannot be saved by the valor and devotion of your ancestors; that to each generation comes its patriotic duty, and that upon your willingness to sacrifice and endure, as those before you have sacrificed and endured, rests the national hope."

"It speaks of equal rights; of the inspiration of free institutions exemplified and vindicated; of liberty under law intelligently conceived and impartially administered."

Scorns Workers and Self-Interest.
"There is not a thread in it but scorns self-indulgence, weakness and rapacity. It is eloquent of our com-

Endurance of Nation Depends Upon Its Patriots, Says Hughes

Justice Hughes's definition of "Americanism" and his stand on preparedness, as he outlined it in his speech yesterday, follow:

"This flag means more than association and reward. It is the symbol of our national unity, our national endeavor, our national aspiration. It tells you of the struggle for independence, of union preserved, of liberty and union, one and inseparable, of the sacrifices of brave men and women to whom the ideals and honor of this nation have been much dearer than life."

"It means America first; it means an undivided allegiance, it means America united, strong and efficient, equal to her tasks. It means that you cannot be saved by the valor and devotion of your ancestors; that to each generation comes its patriotic duty; that upon your willingness to sacrifice and endure, as those before you have sacrificed and endured, rests the national hope."

100 DELEGATES TO BOOM HUGHES

Form Committee to Stir Enthusiasm and Unite Forces for the Justice.

Chicago, June 5.—A Hughes committee composed of about a hundred delegates from a score of states, both instructed and uninstructed, was created here to-day, marking the first step toward a national organization of the forces which want to nominate the justice.

The purpose of the committee is to pledge every possible delegate to Justice Hughes before the convention meets, and to stir enthusiasm for him by the use of bands, banners, badges and buttons. Expenses of the committee will be met by popular subscription, and offers to contribute to the fund came quickly to-day when the plan was suggested. Meetings will be held daily. The next one will be to-morrow afternoon, when it was predicted to-day, a score of additional states will be represented.

Every mention of the justice's name brought prolonged applause at to-day's meeting, and when Governor Whitman, Frank H. Hitchcock and Colonel William Hayward predicted that he not only would be nominated but elected the delegates shouted approval.

Several New England delegations were said to be planning a conference with Mr. Hitchcock with a view to joining the Hughes boom.

John A. Jantke, of Maryland, chairman of the meeting, introduced Governor Whitman.

Says Sentiment Is for Hughes.
"The Hughes sentiment is here to-day," said the Governor, "but I feel that it only faintly represents the sentiment that exists throughout the United States. I only wish that the New York delegation was as united for Justice Hughes as is Oregon's."

"The sentiment in New York is overwhelmingly for Justice Hughes. Delegates are not sent here to voice the sentiment of one man. They are here to record the sentiment of the people; and if the sentiment of the people is recorded, I have no doubt that the action of Oregon will be the action of the convention."

"As one who desires to see the party unite on the best man, it is my opinion that Charles E. Hughes not only will be nominated, but also will be elected the next President of the United States."

"The convention will not go beyond the second ballot and, possibly, not the first," Colonel Hayward declared. "The nomination of Hughes is inevitable."

Judge W. W. Gilmore, of Nome.

MOOSE LEADERS CONFER WITH OLD GUARD CHIEFS

Perkins Meets Chairman Hilles —G. O. P. Platform May Go to T. R. for Approval.

HARMONY OFFER RELIEVES TENSION AMONG LEADERS

Both Roosevelt and Hughes Booms Benefit as "Old Guard" Makes New Effort to Get Together.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Chicago, June 5.—Action by the Progressive National Committee to-day to insure that the Progressives would allow ample time for reaching an understanding with the Republicans caused an easing of the tension among the politicians here. At the same time the Hughes stock took a boom as a result of the "Progressives" announcement that they might accept him, but would take no one else so far suggested, except Roosevelt.

There was a gain during the day, too, for Root and for Roosevelt in sniping incoming delegates, but not enough to have any material effect on the situation.

Several conferences between "old guard" Republicans and George W. Perkins to-night gave rise to a report that efforts were being made to agree upon a compromise candidate who would be acceptable to both the Republican leaders and the Progressives. Those who conferred with Mr. Perkins at his apartment in the Blackstone where Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Senator Reed Smoot, William B. McKinley, of Illinois, one of the Sherman managers; Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. Senator Lodge is one of the framers of the Republican platform, and this added considerable significance to his conference with Mr. Perkins.

Conferrees Won't Talk.
None of the conferrees would discuss what had taken place in their meeting except to say that the general situation had been discussed. It was said, however, that the names of several prospective nominees had been discussed, among them ex-Senator Philander Knox, of Pennsylvania; Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, the temporary chairman of the convention; former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, and Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

Senator Lodge and Senator Borah, the men who are expected to have most to do in drafting the platform, arrived and went to work. Those who are opposing the "pussy-footers" believe they have the votes necessary to put through a straight cut platform, and are determined to do so, some for patriotic reasons and some to insure Roosevelt's support and that of the Progressives.

Efforts to Get Together.
New efforts by the "old guard" to reach an agreement with the Roosevelt men were made in a statement that a copy of a platform would be sent to George W. Perkins for approval by Roosevelt and in a suggestion that the Roosevelt leaders join the "old guard" in a plan to agree on a compromise candidate who would be neither Hughes nor Roosevelt. The Progressives held to their original stand that they would be glad to pass on the merits of such a candidate if the Republicans would name him. They have not received the copy of the platform.

Senator Penrose has become the key to the situation inside the Republican convention. He is the one big Republican leader who is leaning toward the Roosevelt side, and while he does not control enough delegates to give the victory to Roosevelt, his influence would bring considerable numbers. It is generally believed that he would carry with him Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and a part of West Virginia.

Rumors have flown thick and fast about the Pennsylvania Senator to-day. The fact seems to be that he is ready to swing to the Colonel whenever it becomes evident that his support will insure a Roosevelt victory, and that he will not be sorry if that time comes. On one side it was reported to-day that he had made all arrangements with the Roosevelt people to do this. On the other side it was stated positively that he would not go to Roosevelt under any circumstances. There was also a strong report that he had declared that he would support neither Root nor Hughes. There was an equally strong denial of this.

Fail to Unite on Favorite Son.
On the Republican side efforts to solidify the "old guard" strength on Root or any other of the favorite sons failed to advance, and the feeling spread that they could not succeed. The demand of the delegates that a sure winner be named stood in the way of all such combinations, and, in view of the firm stand against Roosevelt, increased the confidence of the Hughes men.

As time passes without an agreement

HUGHES NOT IN IT, OLD GUARD EDICT

Republican Leaders Will Choose Candidate as Usual, Says One.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Chicago, June 5.—Justice Charles E. Hughes will not be nominated for President by the Republican Convention. The candidate will be chosen, as he always has been, by a group of Republican leaders assembled in this hotel between 1 and 2 o'clock Friday morning and the selection will be ratified by the convention afterward. The Republican party is not accustomed to go on its hands and knees to any man and beg him to be its candidate for President.

"We have promises in hand from the Progressive leaders," he said, "that there will be no third ticket and that any candidate we decide upon with Hughes eliminated will be acceptable to them."

Butter and Near-Butter

Miss Anne Lewis Pierce, Director of The Tribune Institute, writes next Sunday about the virtues and vices of butter and oleomargarine—comparative and actual. It is an article that contains much valuable information for the housekeeper about one of the most used of foods.

Whether you have your own cottage this summer or stay at a hotel, you will want to keep up with the doings of The Tribune Institute. So when you tell your news-dealer to deliver your Tribune next Sunday tell him also where you want it when you go away.

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